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PART VI

S O C I A L

SECTION 1 PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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GENERAL

1. Floods and typhoons struck South Korea in June and July, causing considerable damage to houses and crops and leaving thousands of needy homeless. The Department of Public Health and Welfare sent relief supplies to the provinces. In July, a serious epidemic among swine broke out in five provinces. Basic hygiene instructions were sent out from national headquarters, and funds were allotted to laboratories to rush production of hog cholera vaccine.

2. Other activities in this field during July and August included graduation of several classes of nurses, licensing of new welfare institutions and establishment of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Seoul.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

3. No unusual disease incidence was reported during July in South Korea except for two minor smallpox epidemics. The first began in the Chunchon area of Kangwon-do, where one case of smallpox was reported about 1 May. By the end of May, 12 cases had been reported. In June, a team was sent to Chunchon by the Bureau of Preventive Medicine to supervise a quarantine and mass immunization program. Approximately 60,000 persons in Chunchon were vaccinated. During June, 21 more cases were reported, mostly from Chunchon, but the epidemic was brought under control. During July only a few scattered cases were recorded. The second epidemic broke out in Seoul on 27 May, when two confirmed cases of smallpox were reported in the West Gate and East Gate districts. Several more cases appeared shortly after in these and other districts. Investigation showed that quarantine was lax and that no intensive vaccination program had been carried out. A team of 10 Korean physicians specially trained in epidemiology directed their efforts at case finding and universal vaccination in those areas where smallpox appeared. Approximately 420,000 persons in Seoul were vaccinated. Fifty-two new cases were reported by mid-July; since then incidence has decreased markedly. Most of the later cases were in unvaccinated infants.



4. Malaria, typhoid fever and typhus were on the increase in South Korea during July, but were no worse than in 1947. In the first half of August, reported disease incidence decreased from July levels. The sharpest decrease was in enteric diseases:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Last 2 weeks in July</u>	<u>First 2 weeks in August</u>
Typhoid Fever	156	77
Bacillary Dysentery	241	56

5. Malaria incidence decreased moderately in August, but remained severe. No malaria was reported from Seoul this summer. Cholera has been reported at various times from Cholla-namdo and Seoul City, but investigation has proved every report to be false.

6. Civil malaria control programs, especially in Seoul City and Kyongsang-pukto, have been brought almost to a standstill because of a shortage of DDT spray. Arrangements have been made, however, to switch to the use of DDT powder in blowers to continue the essential parts of the program.

7. Two shipments of repatriates from Tientsin were received at Inchon during July. Each shipment of approximately 1,200 persons received DDT dusting and vaccination. No communicable disease was found.

8. At a monthly meeting of medical officers of South Korea, clinical demonstrations were given in the National Venereal Disease Center. Brief papers were read on morbidity incidence in South Korea and on public health problems among refugees.

#### NURSING AFFAIRS

9. The Public Health Nursing course under way at the National Health Center in Seoul since 1 June was completed in July. Included were 337 hours of instruction in the following subjects:

Public health nursing	Health Education
Ethics	Mother and infant care
Oral hygiene	Tuberculosis control
Mental hygiene	Care of children
Industrial hygiene	Communicable diseases
History of nursing	Venereal diseases
Sociology	First aid
Statistics	Bacteriology
Sanitation of the home	School hygiene
Nutrition	English
Administration of Public Health work	

The 13 students who attended the course spent August doing supervised field work.

10. During July, 24 nurses and 24 midwives were licensed by the Bureau of Nursing Affairs. A total of 1,176 nurses and 1,236 midwives have been registered since liberation.

11. A total of 2,604,200 won worth of Civilian Supply goods were distributed to nurses and students in the provinces during July. This material, allocated to the Bureau of Nursing Affairs, included surplus army nurses' clothing.



12. City Hospital, Seoul, was authorized to open a school of nursing in September 1948. This is a temporary recognition by the Board of Nursing Affairs, Department of Public Health and Welfare. The hospital will be expected to meet accreditation requirements by the end of six months.

13. The Taejon Provincial Hospital School of Nursing was granted accreditation by the Board of Nursing Affairs at the monthly meeting held on 10 August. The school now has 30 regular nursing students.

14. Thirteen graduate nurses attending the Public Health Nursing Course over a three-month period were graduated on 12 August. Graduation exercises also were held for 36 students at the Red Cross Hospital in Seoul on 14 August. Twenty-two students were graduated from the Women's Medical College Hospital, Seoul, on 13 August.

#### VETERINARY AFFAIRS

15. The Bureau of Veterinary Affairs in July investigated a highly communicable disease affecting swine in Kyonggi-do, Chungchong-pukto, Chungchong-namdo, Cholla-pukto and Cholla-namdo. In Iksun Gun, Cholla-pukto, which has an estimated swine population of 15,000, 4,566 hogs were sick and 2,145 died. Laboratory specimens were brought to the National Vaccine Laboratory and animal inoculation experiments performed. The disease was diagnosed definitely as swine fever (hog cholera).

16. Immediately after the disease had been diagnosed, a program for hog cholera control was set up, consisting of vaccination and quarantine of the hogs and education of and indemnity payments to the farmers. The program was carried out as follows:

a. Basic animal hygiene instructions were given to provincial veterinarians in July for dissemination to farmers.

b. In an effort to acquaint farmers with the disease, an article was published in the "Farmers' Weekly" stressing the necessity for strict, voluntary quarantine of all hogs and giving instructions on how to institute various sanitary measures in regard to the healthy, sick or dead hog.

c. Quarantine regulations were enforced to the extent possible with limited public health personnel.

d. All healthy hogs in the infected areas and in the adjacent areas were vaccinated to establish immune barriers. All available hog cholera vaccine and disinfectants were allotted to the provinces.

e. In sporadic cases of hog cholera, indemnity was paid for hogs slaughtered and the carcasses destroyed. In addition, the premises were disinfected to stop further spread of the disease.

f. The Bureau of Veterinary Affairs transferred 700,000 won to the Anyang Veterinary Laboratory for purchase of hogs to be used in the manufacture of hog cholera vaccine.

17. Swine fever continued to be a serious menace to the hog population of Korea in August. By the middle of the month, it was reported that 43,428 hogs were affected, with a mortality of 15,291. The Department of Public Health and Welfare received a special fund of 2,000,000 won for production of hog cholera vaccine. Both the Anyang



Veterinary Laboratory and the Institute of Veterinary Research in Seoul were allotted 1,000,000 won.

18. During July, a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was organized in Seoul. The Society was assured full cooperation of the Bureau of Veterinary Affairs and the School of Veterinary Medicine in any effort put forth to protect the animals in Korea from further abusive treatment. In connection with this program to improve animal care, approximately 800 copies of a pictorial poster depicting animal appreciation and care were distributed during July. The poster was prepared by the Departments of Agriculture, Public Health and Welfare and Public Information, and distributed by the Bureau of Veterinary Affairs through the offices of provincial veterinarians.

#### PHARMACEUTICAL AFFAIRS

19. During July 22 freight carloads and more than 47 truckloads of supplies were shipped to the provinces from headquarters in Seoul. These supplies included X-ray, dental and veterinary equipment.

20. In July, 50 pharmacists were registered by the Department of Public Health and Welfare. Also issued were the following licenses:

To manufacture pharmacopoeia medicines	- 10 (for 16 items)
To manufacture patent medicines	- 3 (for 4 items)
To manufacture sub-patent medicines	- 3 (for 4 items)

21. On 12 July, 28,698 kilograms of crude opium and semi-refined morphine were delivered to Japan by the Adviser, Pharmaceutical Affairs, and the Assistant Narcotics Control Officer, GHQ, SCAP. The narcotics were stocks seized by US forces in 1945 from the Japanese Monopoly Bureau, and were transferred to Japan by orders from SCAP.

22. On the night of 25 July, one of the Seoul warehouses used by the Pharmaceutical Promoting Company burned with what is believed to be a total loss of contents. Medical supplies contained in the warehouse were received in Korea through the Civilian Supply Program, sold to the Pharmaceutical Promoting Company by the Department of Public Health and Welfare and allocated to manufacturers by the Department. The company handled the distribution to manufacturers, but was not a contract agent of the department. The Pharmaceutical Promoting Company had received large shipments of supplies in the six weeks prior to the fire. Loss was estimated at approximately 6,000,000 won; surveys are being made to determine the exact loss.

#### NARCOTICS SECTION

23. The following narcotics were seized during July:

Ash of smoking opium	80	grams
Cocaine hydrochloride	.3	grams
Codeine Tablets	490	tablets
Crude morphine hydrochloride	500	grams
Heroin	445.1	grams
Opium powder	3	grams
Poppy plants	550	each
Raw opium	34,295	grams



Smoking opium	20	grams
Spanon, 1cc	1,500	ampules
Spanon Solution	650	cc

These narcotics were confiscated in 16 cases, resulting in the arrest of 14 persons. Five defendants paid fines of from 5,000 to 10,000 won, and nine have not yet been brought to trial.

24. Narcotics as listed below were seized in the period from 1 to 15 August, in cases involving 83 persons. Incomplete reports available to date indicate that jail sentences were given to 27 persons, and/or fines totaling 335,700 won. Twenty-one cases were reported as pending.

Heroin	884.8	grams
Raw Opium	34,534.1	grams
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	8	ampules
Crude morphine	1,486	grams
Cocaine hydrochloride	502	grams
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride	3.5	grams
Dovers Tablets	61	grams
Opium powder	28	grams
Morphine solution	116	ampules
Tincture opium	120	grams
Morphine hydrochloride	.2	grams
Fedinal	58	ampules
Codeine Phosphate	53.5	grams
Mixed opium	1.1	grams
Dilaudid	5	ampules

#### LABORATORIES

25. American standards of assay and potency in measuring biologicals were adopted recently by South Korean laboratories. A higher standard of purity and potency in biologicals developed is expected to result. Formerly, the Japanese standard was used.

26. Plans are being made by the National Chemistry Laboratory to vaccinate for tuberculosis with Penicillin BCG. This is being produced in the laboratory; 9,000 cc of Bacillus-Calmette-Guerin (BCG) were made available in July. Purified protein derivative from BCG amounted to 33 mg. Purified protein derivative from human tubercle bacilli amounted to 220 mg for July. Both types of purified protein derivatives are undergoing standardization tests. A program to vaccinate infants and non-immune persons is highly desirable in South Korea, for tuberculosis is one of the most prevalent diseases, claiming a large death toll each year.

27. Status of biologicals for the period from 25 June to 15 August have been tabulated and are shown in Tables 1, 2 and 3. Hog cholera was proven endemic in South Korea by virus filtration experiments at the National Vaccine Laboratory. All animals died after inoculation intraperitoneally and nasally in six to seven days. The Bureau of Preventive Medicine made available 700,000 won to Anyang laboratory for field production of hog cholera vaccine. In August, hog cholera vaccine production increased and 210,000 cc of vaccine distributed.



**Table 1. Status of Biologicals**  
**Institute for Prevention of Infectious Diseases (Vaccine Laboratory)**  
**25 June - 15 August 1948**

<u>Product</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Disp</u>	<u>On hand</u>
Cholera Vaccine	cc	4,081,550	4,267,460	5,356,290
Cholera Diagn Antigen O.	cc	2,000	80	7,100
Cholera Diagn Antigen V.	cc	2,000	80	6,760
Cholera Diagn Antiserum O.	cc	500	20	415
Cholera Diagn Antiserum V.	cc	550	20	735
Cholera Diagn Antiserum P.	cc	100	0	100
Diphtheria Toxoid	cc	50,000	0	160,000
Diphtheria Antitoxin	cc	0	80	620
Dysentery Diagn Antigen Shiga	cc	2,000	80	1,020
Dysentery Diagn Antigen Foreign	cc	2,000	60	1,060
Dysentery Diagn Antiserum Shiga	cc	200	25	150,103
Dysentery Diagn Antiserum Foreign "	cc	200	25	656
Pertussis Vaccine	cc	548,450	71,026	868,250
Rabies Vaccine (canine)	cc	20,510	2,050	42,980
Rabies Vaccine (Human)	Treatment	519	351	317
Rabies Human Sample	-	5,000	0	6,000
Rinderpest Vaccine	cc	0	0	150,000
Schick Test toxin	doses	0	0	9,500,000
Smallpox vaccine	vaccination	2,200,000	1,975,200	3,807,000
Tetanus toxoid	cc	50,000	0	60,000
Tetanus antiserum	cc	3,800	0	3,800
Tuberculin Diagn Antigen	cc	70	1,100	14,000
Typhoid vaccine	cc	857,800	1,942,810	5,856,970
Typhoid Diagn Antigen	cc	6,600	180	9,000
Para A Diagn Antigen	cc	6,600	180	8,820
Para B Diagn Antigen	cc	6,600	160	10,740
Typhoid Diagn Antiserum	cc	300	45	884
Para A Diagn Antiserum	cc	300	35	834
Para B Diagn Antiserum	cc	300	25	1,779
Typhus Vaccine	cc	61,305	38,500	88,220
Typhus Diagn Antigen	cc	6,500	200	8,100

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.

28. A team of 11 public health physicians with 406th Medical Laboratory personnel were in the field in August at Chunchon, Anyang, Seoul, Kwanju, Taegu and Mokpo to complete a survey of malaria and parasite infestation.



Table 2. Status of Biologicals  
Institute for Veterinary Research, Anyang  
25 June - 15 August 1948

<u>Product</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Disp</u>	<u>On hand</u>
Anthrax Vaccine	cc	0	600	112,560
Anthrax Serum (Bovine)	cc	0	0	64,200
Black Leg Vaccine	cc	0	0	0
Black Leg Serum	cc	0	14,600	14,600
Fowlpest Vaccine	cc	31,000	16,000	49,000
Hemorrhagic Sept. Vaccine	cc	24,000	10,000	60,000
Hog Cholera Vaccine	cc	214,000	0	125,000
Hog Para Typhoid Vaccine	cc	25,000	0	57,000
Infectious Pneumonia Vaccine	cc	22,000	0	348,200
Lung Plague Antigen	cc	56,000	20,000	147,000
Mallein	cc	0	0	350
Pullorum Antigen	cc	470	0	1,040
Rabies Vaccine (Canine)	cc	0	0	0
Rinderpest Vaccine	cc	0	0	500
Rinderpest Serum	cc	0	0	78,629
Tuberculin (Bovine)	cc	1,000	0	3,100

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.

Table 3. Status of Biologicals  
Institute for Veterinary Research, Pusan  
25 June - 15 August 1948

<u>Product</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Disp</u>	<u>On hand</u>
Anthrax Vaccine	cc	5,200	0	21,660
Anthrax Serum (Bovine)	cc	17,300	0	28,800
Anthrax Serum (Equine)	cc	25,700	0	45,400
Anthrax Precipitin	cc	120	0	440
Black Leg Vaccine	cc	42,000	85,000	46,800
Black Leg Serum	cc	14,500	0	158,900
Contageous Pneumonia of Cattle				
Antigen	cc	0	0	1,400
Fowlpest Vaccine	cc	48,000	3,000	103,800
Hemorrhagic Sept. Vaccine	cc	32,000	0	80,000
Hemolysin Antisheep Blood	cc	40	750	340
Infectious Pneumonia Vaccine	cc	5,000	0	22,200
Mallein	cc	2,460	1,500	3,520
Malleus Antigen	cc	1,500	8,900	1,500
Malleus Emulsion	cc	4,000	500	8,100
Pullorum Antigen	cc	200	0	1,450
Rinderpest Vaccine	cc	0	0	132,600
Rinderpest Serum	cc	648,000	0	2,572,000
Smallpox Vaccine	vaccination	4,140,400	4,000,000	391,200
Swine Erysipelas Vaccine	cc	0	28,000	28,000
Tuberculin	cc	500	0	1,100

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.



## PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

### Floods

29. Heavy rains and typhoons hit several South Korean provinces during the 1948 summer monsoon season, causing many floods. The Department of Public Health and Welfare immediately sent five carloads of relief supplies (including Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia supplies) to the stricken provinces. Five more carloads were sent in August, all from the national level. Dispatching of relief supplies from Seoul eased local flood disaster responsibility, although supplies were short at both national and local levels. Responsibility for care of flood sufferers is vested in provincial and local welfare offices, with relief supply distribution under the direction of Provincial Welfare Chiefs. The provinces suffering heaviest flood damages were Cholla-pukto, Cholla-namdo, Chungchong-namdo, Kyongsang-namdo and Kyongsang-pukto.

30. A complete plan for emergency relief and re-housing of flood sufferers was prepared. A final official request for emergency funds was sent to the Department of Finance about 20 August. With this grant of funds, minimum needs of flood sufferers could be met by provincial and local governments.

31. Preliminary reports from Provincial Welfare officers of flood and typhoon damage were tabulated in August and are shown in Table 4. Reports indicate that the 1948 floods caused more housing damage in South Korea than during any year within historical record. In spite of the seriousness of the June 1946 floods, considerably more damage to housing, with a resultant large number of flood sufferers, was caused in the 1948 flood season.

Table 4. Preliminary Reports of Damage  
Caused by Floods and Typhoons in South Korea a/  
1 June - 10 August 1948

<u>Item</u>	<u>Cholla-</u> <u>namdo</u>	<u>Cholla-</u> <u>pukto</u>	<u>Chung-</u> <u>chong-</u> <u>namdo</u>	<u>Chung-</u> <u>chong-</u> <u>pukto</u>	<u>Kyong-</u> <u>sang-</u> <u>namdo</u>	<u>Kyonggi-</u> <u>do</u>	<u>Total</u>
Houses washed away	311	1,706	440	118	1,022	0	3,604
Houses fully crushed	4,688	5,407	2,326	503	1,947	10	14,881
Houses half crushed	2,169	8,756	3,906	746	3,819	43	19,439
Houses flooded	3,601	27,897	18,933	3,700	9,266	117	63,514
Est. no. of families made needy	7,666	11,334	18,222	4,308	12,161	125	53,816
Est. no. of persons made needy	34,553	56,670	91,110	20,901	60,805	625	254,664
Est. no. of persons directly affected	-	-	-	-	-	-	507,190

a/ Based on preliminary reports of flood damage from Provincial Governors. No reports have been received from Kyongsang-pukto Kangwon-do or Seoul City. It is known that there was some flood damage in Kyongsang-pukto.

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.

### Scholarships

32. During July, five students out of 19 applicants were screened and selected to study in Hawaii and the United States on social welfare scholarships. The students



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were chosen by a committee consisting of two Korean educators from Seoul University, two from the Department of Education, two Korean Welfare Officers and one American adviser representing the Office of Foreign Affairs. The written examination in English included questions regarding knowledge of sociology, interest in welfare as a profession and attitude toward working with needy people. A conversational English examination also was required. Through use of the competitive examination process and having the choice made by a qualified committee, it was felt that only the best qualified and those having the greatest potentialities for service to Korea would be sent on these scholarships.

33. Three students have been granted permission to matriculate at the University of Hawaii School of Social Work, if they are eligible and qualify as graduate students. One graduate student is to go to the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind to prepare for teaching of other instructors and assisting the adult blind. The student for the New York School of Social Work (Columbia University) will enter in the Spring term in 1949.

#### Repatriates

34. A shipload of 1,279 refugees was received at the Wolmido Island National Refugee Camp on 30 July and released from quarantine 10 August. A last shipload, 1,220 persons, was to arrive in Inchon on 5 September, making a total of 8,616 Koreans repatriated from Manchuria.

#### Refugee aid

35. An allocation of 1,149 hospital and pyramidal tents was received during July from Services of Civilian Supply. These tents will be of assistance to the provinces in meeting emergency housing needs of refugee families. Allocation was as follows:

<u>Province</u>	<u>Number of tents</u>
City of Seoul	215
Kyonggi-do	100
Chungchong-pukto	50
Chungchong-namdo	50
Cholla-pukto	200
Cholla-namdo	100
Kyongsang-pukto	121
Kyongsang-namdo	163
Kangwon-do	50
General Relief	<u>100</u>
Total	1,149

36. Welfare officers and the Kyonggi-do Provincial Food Section came to an agreement in July regarding the problem of obtaining grain rations for the eight National Refugee Camps along the 38° parallel. Grain rations will be provided by local food service officials, through gun offices, after approval by the Kyonggi-do Provincial Governor.



### Welfare Institutions licensed

37. A new welfare institution, the Kangnung Orphanage in Kangwon-do, was established and licensed during July. Developed through the efforts of the Gun Su (county head), it is a public institution under the control of the gun. A building located about two kilometers from Kangnung and having suitable recreation space was secured as a site for the institution. Agricultural land will be procured. This is the first institution to be established on the east coast of Korea. Fifteen children presently are under care.

38. The National Children's Home in Yangju, Kyonggi-do, received a license on 30 July to operate an agricultural middle school. Boys at the Home have been receiving excellent agricultural training. Issuance of the license will mean that in the future many will receive certificates of graduation from a recognized middle school.

39 During August, the following institutions were licensed:

a. Chung Buk Hi Mang Won in Chongju, Chungchong-pukto, was opened for the care of vagrant boys. Facilities were available to care for 50 boys.

b. In Chungchong-namdo, the Togo Fusang Won was opened as a training school for vagrant boys. School property, repaired through UNRRA funds, is large enough to care for more than 100 boys.

c. In Chonan, Chungchong-namdo, the Chonan Yang Yuk Won was opened by the Buddhist Association. License was granted when a good Buddhist temple was made available, and because of the importance of having an institution in this railroad center.

d. In Kyongsang-namdo, a Buddhist orphanage was licensed at Cnong Gok Sa, a Buddhist temple near Chinju with adequate facilities for the care of 50 children.

e. Near Pusan, Kyongsang-namdo, As A Won, a Christian institution, was licensed. The superintendent is an agricultural specialist who plans to develop a model farm. The institution can care for 50 boys.

f. Kei Myong Won, at Inchon, Kyonggi-do, was licensed to care for 50 boys and girls.

### UNRRA Grants

40. During July, grants totaling 2,700,000 won were made from the UNRRA Special Fund for improvement of three social welfare institutions in South Korea. Nearly 3,000,000 won is being raised by these institutions, so that the total amount available for improvements will be more than 5,000,000 won.

a. The Chinju City Orphanage in Kyongsang-namdo will be doubled in size and will be able to care for 80 more children as a result of the grant of 1,200,000 won. The community of Chinju will more than match this amount.

b. Pusan Po Yuk Won in Kyongsang-namdo was granted 1,000,000 won so that additional warm-floor rooms could be added to relieve overcrowding.

c. Ulsan Ai Yong Won in Ulsan, Kyongsang-namdo, received 500,000 won to make necessary repairs and to enlarge the living quarters.



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41. UNRRA grants totaling 6,135,000 won were made during August for improvement of seven childrens' institutions in South Korea. The institutions will raise an additional 4,000,000 won, making a total of more than 10,000,000 won to be spent on improvements. Following is a list of the institutions and improvements planned:

In Seoul:

Kyong Sang Po Yuk Won, for repair and improvement of dormitories and dining hall	700,000 won
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In Cholla-pukto:

Ai Yuk Won at Iri for enlargement of the buildings to care for 80 more children.	1,500,000 won
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Ai Yuk Won at Kunsan, for repair of the institution.	300,000 won
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Orphanage at Chongup, for repair and enlargement.	1,000,000 won
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In Kyongsang-pukto:

Po Yuk Won at Taegu, for repair and enlargement.	1,300,000 won
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In Kyongsang-namdo:

Saddle Won in Pusan, for repairs and enlargement of the dining hall.	500,000 won
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In Kangwon-do:

Song Ai Won in Wonju, for purchase of two adjoining buildings for enlargement.	<u>835,000 won</u>
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Total:	6,135,000 won
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Transfer of Institution:

42. On 1 July, the Chung Nyang Ni Ne Boyng Won, a private institution for the insane in Seoul, was transferred for supervision and assistance from the Bureau of Welfare Institutions and Agencies to the Medical Services Section of Public Health and Welfare. All other services for the mentally ill are under medical supervision and control.

SUMMARY

43. Although faced with a shortage of materials, an insufficiently-trained staff of Korean assistants and often a lack of interest, in addition to stiff opposition in the form of age-old customs and practices, the Department of Public Health and Welfare has done outstanding work in the three years since Korea's



liberation. Through preventive medicine, the number of persons afflicted with communicable diseases has been greatly reduced. Outstanding in this field has been the decrease in cholera -- more than 15,000 persons died of cholera in 1946, while there were only 10 deaths in 1947. The improvement was due primarily to wide-scale immunization programs carried out by the Bureau of Preventive Medicine.

44. Through sanitation programs, quarantine of refugees, education of the people, new clinics, nurse and doctor training and importation of medicines, the Department of Public Health and Welfare in the past three years has cut the disease incidence and greatly lowered the death rate in South Korea. The lowered death rate particularly reflects the success of programs to teach mothers better methods of infant care, as well as the opening of clinics. The first clinic ever established in South Korea for the control and treatment of venereal diseases was opened by the department and will be used as a pattern for future clinics of this type. Many new orphanages have been opened and old ones improved. Seoul City Bureau of Welfare did excellent work in the establishment of a receiving home for beggar boys; homes of this type subsequently were opened in other cities. Vaccine laboratories have been developed and staffs trained.

45. Animal disease has been carefully studied by the Bureau of Veterinary Affairs, and disease and death rates among animals has decreased. Animal clinics have been opened to aid in this program. An attempt has been made to establish more sanitary conditions in slaughterhouses and dairies.